• Unit one : Conjunction Pairs.

Using either…or / neither…nor / both…and

- استخدام إما… أو / لا هذا ولا ذاك / كلاهما… و

We can use either…or to talk about a choice between two things:

- يمكننا استخدام إما… أو للتعبير عن خيار بين شيئين:

• **Example: Inside a frame, there can be either a painting or a photograph.**

- مثال: داخل الإطار، يمكن أن يكون هناك إما لوحة أو صورة فوتوغرافية.

We use neither…nor to say that two things are not true:

- نستخدم لا هذا ولا ذاك لنقول إن شيئين غير صحيحين:

• **Example: Art is neither boring nor difficult.**

- مثال: الفن ليس مملاً ولا صعباً.

We use both…and to say that two things are true at the same time:

- نستخدم كلاهما… و لنقول إن شيئين صحيحان في الوقت نفسه:

• **Example: Both painting and sculpture show talent and creativity.**

- مثال: كل من الرسم والنحت يُظهران الموهبة والإبداع.

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• Choose the correct answer :

1. Inside the frame, you can find ……………… a painting …………………… a photograph.

a) neither … nor b) either … or c) both … and d) so … or

2. Art is ………. boring …….. difficult; it is exciting and creative.

a) either … or b) both … and c) neither … nor d) so … and

3. …………………………… painting ……………………………… sculpture show talent and imagination.

a) Neither … nor b) Either … or c) Both … and d) So … and

4. You can use ……………………………. a paintbrush ……………………………. a palette to create your artwork.

a) both … and b) either … or c) neither … nor d) so … or

5. The gallery shows …… old artworks …. modern masterpieces.

a) both … and b) neither … nor c) either … or d) so … and

Complete the sentences using either…or, neither…nor, or both…and

1. You can choose ………………… a sculpture ……………………… a painting for your art project.
2. The new art gallery is ……………………….. small ……………… crowded; it is just perfect!
3. …………………… artists who carve wood ………………………. those who paint need creativity.
4. On the shelf, you will see ……………………… a science book ……………………………… a history book.
5. The artwork was……… interesting ……………. colorful.

- ***Complete the sentences using either…or, neither…nor, both…and***

1. In art class, students can work with …………… clay…… paints.
2. This exhibition is ……………… modern ……………… traditional—it includes both styles.
3. She enjoys …………………… sketching …………………………… making murals during free time.
4. The gallery features works by ………… ………… local …………………………… international artists.
5. You can choose to create …………………………… a painting …………………………… a sculpture for the contest.

- تدريبات متنوعه .

- Choose or / neither / both / and / either / .

1. I like either apples ___ bananas.
2. You can have ___ milk or juice.
3. Neither Tom ___ Ben is at school today.
4. She can read ___ write.
5. I want either the red ball ___ the blue ball.
6. Neither the cat ___ the dog is sleeping.
7. He plays ___ football nor basketball.
8. Both my mom ___ my dad can help me.

9. You may sit either here ___ there.
10. ___ Anna nor Lily likes ice cream.
11. We need either a pen ___ a pencil.
12. ___ the sun or the moon is shining.
13. She has ___ a hat or a bag.
14. Both my shoes ___ my socks are clean.
15. He likes either cars ___ trains.
16. Both the teacher ___ the students are ready.
17. I can eat either pizza ___ pasta.
18. ___ Jack nor Sam is my best friend.
19. She is either kind ___ funny.
20. ___ my brother nor my sister likes homework.

• Unit two : Relative Pronouns.

Relative pronouns are words that join two sentences together.

الضمائر الموصولة هي كلمات تربط جملتين معًا.

1. Who: is used for people - the person doing an action

١. من: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص - الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل.

– Example: The engineer who designed the robot is smart.

مثال: المهندس الذي صمم الروبوت ذكي.

2. Whose: is used to show possession.

٢. الذي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الملكية.

– Example: The student whose invention won was happy.

مثال: الطالب الذي فاز اختراعه كان سعيدًا.

3. Which: is used for things and animals.

٣. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والحيوانات.

– Example: The solar robot, which has wheels, is a cool gadget.

مثال: الروبوت الشمسي، الذي له عجلات، أداة رائعة.

4. That: is used for things and ideas. It adds information that is important.

٤. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والأفكار. ويضيف معلومات مهمة.

– Example: The gadget that I bought broke.

مثال: الأداة التي اشتريتها تعطلت.

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

- **Complete the sentence using the correct relative pronoun**

1. The engineer .... built the loom was very clever.
2. The woman .... we met showed us how to weave.
3. The museum .... we visited had old fabrics.
4. The child .... toy is missing is crying.
5. This is the tool .... they used to make clothes.

- **Read each sentence, underline the wrong relative pronoun and correct it**

1. Example: The engineer which built the loom was very smart.
2. The toothbrush, whose was an Egyptian invention, was a simple tool.
3. The engineer who invention won at the competition was very happy.

4. The invention who changed the way people made clothes was the loom.

- **choose the correct relative pronoun**

1. The scientist (which - who) discovered the new gadget is very famous.
2. The project (whose - which) we built in class won first prize.
3. The engineer (whose - that) ideas helped improve the robot visited our school.
4. The new robot (who - which) students made in the workshop worked perfectly.
5. The inventor (whom - who) we interviewed shared many helpful tips.

- تدريبات متنوعه .

- **who / whom / whose / which / that**

1. The man ___ lives next door is a doctor.
2. The girl ___ I met yesterday was very kind.
3. This is the teacher ___ explains things clearly.
4. I know a boy ___ father is a pilot.
5. The book ___ you lent me is very useful.
6. She is the woman ___ everyone admires.
7. The car ___ color is black belongs to my cousin.
8. The movie ___ we watched last night was exciting.
9. He is the student ___ won the first prize.
10. The people ___ we invited didn't come.
11. This is the phone ___ I lost last week.
12. The man ___ wallet was stolen reported to the police.
13. The house ___ was built in 1950 is still strong.
14. She is the person ___ I trust the most.
15. The dog ___ barked all night annoyed the neighbors.
16. The girl ___ brother is a singer is my friend.
17. The pen ___ you are using is mine.
18. The teacher ___ students respect is retiring.
19. The bag ___ handle is broken is useless.

20. He is the boy ___ everyone likes.
21. The book ___ cover is torn is very old.
22. The woman ___ we spoke to was very helpful.
23. The dress ___ she bought is expensive.
24. The man ___ son won the race is proud.
25. The movie ___ made me cry was very emotional.
26. She is the student ___ answers are always correct.
27. The house ___ we visited yesterday is for sale.
28. The friend ___ I rely on lives abroad.
29. The child ___ toy is missing is upset.
30. This is the restaurant ___ serves the best food.
31. The scientist ___ discovered the cure is famous.
32. The boy ___ you punished is innocent.
33. The laptop ___ screen is cracked needs repair.
34. The people ___ helped us were very kind.
35. The song ___ is playing now is my favorite.
36. The teacher ___ I respect the most is very strict.
37. The car ___ was damaged in the accident is mine.
38. The girl ___ mother is a lawyer won the prize.
39. The movie ___ you recommended was great.
40. The man ___ we are waiting for is late.
41. The bird ___ wings are broken cannot fly.
42. She is the author ___ books are very popular.
43. The chair ___ leg is broken should be fixed.
44. The player ___ scored the winning goal is injured.
45. The hotel ___ we stayed at was comfortable.
46. The man ___ advice I followed helped me succeed.
47. The phone ___ I bought yesterday is missing.
48. The child ___ parents are abroad lives with his aunt.
49. The building ___ was destroyed has been rebuilt.
50. The friend ___ you can trust is rare.

- **Unit three : the present perfect**

Unit one : The present perfect

- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- الحدث تم في الماضي في وقت غيـــــر محدد (الفعل ما زال له أثر).

1. I **have read** that book.
2. You **have broken** my CD player.
3. I've **lived** in London since I was born.
4. Experts **have restored** the temple.
5. Many tourists **haven't visited** Dakka.
6. **Have** visitors **liked** the carvings ?

- تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

- **Choose the correct form.**

1. The experts (have moved / moved) the temple to higher ground.
2. Tourists (haven't visited / don't visit) the Temple of Dakka often.
3. (Have / Did) the experts restored the temple carefully?
4. The temple (has stood / stood) in Nubia for hundreds of years.
5. (Has / Did) the team finished their work successfully?

- **Complete the sentences with the correct verb form**

use – build – develop – start – open

1. Egypt has .... new cities.
2. The textile industry .... new designs recently.
3. Engineers .... several new bridges.
4. The country .... to use solar and wind power.
5. Many companies .... their first factories in the New Capital

Use the correct form of the word in brackets

1. Engineers work to...................... the water before it reaches our homes. (pure)
2. The teacher helped ...... the new rule for the students. (clear)
3. A .... helps students learn. (teach)
4. Modern machines .... work and save time. (simple)

5. A .... makes fresh bread and cakes. (bake)

- **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets**

1. Experts .... the Temple of Dakka carefully. (restore).
2. Many tourists .... the tomb of Petosiris. (not visit)
3. Archaeologists......... hundreds of mummies. (discover)
4. Egypt .... the Temple of Dakka to higher ground. (move)
5. Students .... more about ancient Egypt. (learn)

- ***Correct the word in brackets***

1. We (has build) many new roads to connect the modern cities.
2. The engineer ...(which) designed the smart bridge works in the New Administrative Capital.

.. (either – or) the monorail.....the electric bus cause air pollution.

4. .... (Both – or) the hospital .... the school were opened last month.

5- She .... (have try) the new ticket machine

- تدريبات متنوعه .

- **Fill in the blanks using have or has .**

1. I ___ finished my homework. (finish)
2. She ___ eaten her lunch. (eat)
3. They ___ played football today. (play)
4. He ___ lost his pencil. (lose)
5. We ___ visited the zoo. (visit)
6. My brother ___ broken the window. (break)
7. The cat ___ slept all day. (sleep)
8. You ___ done a great job. (do)
9. Anna ___ read this story before. (read)
10. The children ___ cleaned their room. (clean)
11. Dad ___ washed the car. (wash)
12. She ___ written her name. (write)
13. We ___ learned a new song. (learn)
14. He ___ helped his mother. (help)
15. They ___ won the match. (win)

16. Tom ___ drunk all the milk. (drink)
17. The teacher ___ given us homework. (give)
18. I ___ found my shoes. (find)
19. She ___ made a cake. (make)
20. We ___ finished our test. (finish)
21. The baby ___ fallen asleep. (fall)
22. You ___ opened the door. (open)
23. He ___ drawn a picture. (draw)
24. They ___ planted a tree. (plant)
25. Mom ___ cooked dinner. (cook)
26. I ___ lost my bag. (lose)
27. She ___ bought a new dress. (buy)
28. We ___ watched a cartoon. (watch)
29. The dog ___ eaten its food. (eat)
30. He ___ cleaned his shoes. (clean)
31. They ___ gone to school. (go)
32. She ___ finished her book. (finish)
33. We ___ painted the wall. (paint)
34. The boy ___ caught the ball. (catch)
35. You ___ answered the question. (answer)
36. He ___ closed the window. (close)
37. They ___ built a sandcastle. (build)
38. I ___ forgotten my homework. (forget)
39. She ___ taken her bag. (take)
40. We ___ heard the news. (hear)
41. The kids ___ enjoyed the game. (enjoy)
42. He ___ fixed his bike. (fix)
43. I ___ cleaned my desk. (clean)
44. She ___ lost her keys. (lose)
45. They ___ learned English words. (learn)
46. We ___ finished our lunch. (finish)
47. The bird ___ flown away. (fly)
48. He ___ done his best. (do)

• Unit four : Used to

- **Used to + base verb**
- اعتاد أن + الفعل في المصدر
- **To talk about past habits or states that are no longer true.**
- للتحدث عن عادات أو حالات ماضية لم تعد قائمة.
- **Students used to write on small boards.**
- اعتاد الطلاب الكتابة على ألواح صغيرة.
- **Didn't use to + base verb**
- لم يعتاد علي فعل شيء + الفعل في المصدر
- **To talk about things that didn't happen in the past.**
- للتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي.
- **Schools didn't use to have computers.**
- *لم تكن المدارس تستخدم أجهزة كمبيوتر.*
- **Did + subject + use to + base verb?**
- هل كان + الفاعل + معتاد علي + الفعل في المصدر؟
- **To ask about past habits or situations.**
- للسؤال عن عادات أو مواقف ماضية.
- **Did students use to study online?**
- هل كان الطلاب يستخدمون الدراسة عبر الإنترنت؟

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

- **Choose the correct form of "used to"**

1. My parents .... (use / used to / didn't use to) study with computers.
2. Teachers .... (use to / used to / didn't use) depend on textbooks only.
3. (Did / Do / Does) ......students use to write on small boards?
4. Children today .... (didn't use to / don't use to / used to) learn online.
5. In the past, students .... (used to / use to / did use) walk long distances to school.

- ***Complete the sentences with used to, didn't use to, or did … use to***

1. Egypt …depend mainly on farming before modern industries.
2. People ……………………….. work in large factories in the past.
3. ……… Egypt… export textiles to other countries years ago?
4. Workers …………………………… have advanced machines to help in manufacturing.
5. The country ……………… build strong bridges and roads to connect new cities

- **Complete the sentences using used to / didn't use to / Did … use to**

1. Egyptians …………………………… depend mainly on farming before the new industries appeared.
2. People …………………………… have factories or modern machines in small towns.
3. ……… engineers … build new bridges and tunnels in the past?
4. The country ……… rely on solar and wind energy years ago.
5. Workers …… have advanced equipment like they do today

- تدريبات متنوعه .

- **Complete the sentences with the correct form of "used to + verb."**

1. I ______ (play) football every weekend.
2. She ______ (live) in London before moving here.
3. They ______ (go) to the beach every summer.
4. He ______ (eat) cereal for breakfast.
5. We ______ (walk) to school when we were kids.
6. My father ______ (work) in a bank.
7. I ______ (have) long hair.
8. She ______ (watch) cartoons every morning.
9. We ______ (visit) our grandparents every holiday.
10. He ______ (ride) his bike to school.
11. I ______ (play) piano when I was younger.
12. They ______ (live) in a small village.
13. She ______ (read) a lot of books.
14. He ______ (travel) a lot before settling down.

15. We ______ (eat) dinner together every night.
16. I ______ (collect) stamps as a child.
17. She ______ (paint) beautiful pictures.
18. They ______ (study) French at school.
19. He ______ (sing) in a choir.
20. I ______ (go) swimming every weekend.
21. She ______ (have) a dog.
22. We ______ (play) outside after school.
23. He ______ (visit) his uncle every summer.
24. I ______ (watch) scary movies.
25. They ______ (ride) horses in the countryside.
26. She ______ (cook) dinner for the family.
27. He ______ (drive) an old car.
28. We ______ (take) the bus to school.
29. I ______ (listen) to rock music.
30. She ______ (go) shopping every Saturday.
31. He ______ (wear) glasses.
32. We ______ (have) picnics in the park.
33. I ______ (play) video games after school.

- **Complete the sentences using "didn't use to + verb."**

34. I ______ (like) vegetables when I was a child.
35. She ______ (go) out much in the evenings.
36. They ______ (eat) fast food.
37. He ______ (drive) to work; he walked.
38. We ______ (watch) TV often.
39. I ______ (drink) coffee.
40. She ______ (have) pets.
41. They ______ (play) video games.
42. He ______ (read) novels.
43. I ______ (study) French at school.
44. We ______ (travel) abroad.
45. She ______ (listen) to pop music.
46. He ______ (eat) sweets.

47. I ______ (go) swimming in winter.
48. They ______ (wear) jeans.
49. She ______ (like) spicy food.
50. We ______ (ride) bicycles.
51. He ______ (watch) cartoons.
52. I ______ (play) chess.
53. She ______ (paint) pictures.
54. They ______ (sing) in the choir.
55. He ______ (have) long hair.
56. I ______ (eat) breakfast early.
57. She ______ (drive) a car.
58. We ______ (go) camping.
59. He ______ (play) football.
60. I ______ (visit) my grandparents.
61. She ______ (collect) stamps.
62. They ______ (dance) at parties.
63. He ______ (cook) dinner.
64. We ______ (take) the train to school.
65. I ______ (watch) scary movies.
66. She ______ (wear) makeup.

- **Form questions using "Did … use to + verb?"**

67. ______ (you / play) football every weekend?
68. ______ (she / live) in London?
69. ______ (they / go) to the beach?
70. ______ (he / eat) cereal for breakfast?
71. ______ (we / walk) to school?
72. ______ (your father / work) in a bank?
73. ______ (you / have) long hair?
74. ______ (she / watch) cartoons every morning?
75. ______ (we / visit) our grandparents?
76. ______ (he / ride) his bike to school?
77. ______ (you / play) piano?
78. ______ (they / live) in a small village?

79. ______ (she / read) many books?
80. ______ (he / travel) a lot before settling down?
81. ______ (we / eat) dinner together every night?
82. ______ (you / collect) stamps?
83. ______ (she / paint) pictures?
84. ______ (they / study) French at school?
85. ______ (he / sing) in a choir?
86. ______ (you / go) swimming every weekend?
87. ______ (she / have) a dog?
88. ______ (we / play) outside after school?
89. ______ (he / visit) his uncle every summer?
90. ______ (you / watch) scary movies?
91. ______ (they / ride) horses in the countryside?
92. ______ (she / cook) dinner for the family?
93. ______ (he / drive) an old car?
94. ______ (we / take) the bus to school?
95. ______ (you / listen) to rock music?
96. ______ (she / go) shopping every Saturday?
97. ______ (he / wear) glasses?
98. ______ (we / have) picnics in the park?
99. ______ (you / play) video games after school?
100. ______ (she / go) swimming in winter?

• Unit five : first conditional

First Conditional (Future Possibilities)–

• الحالة الشرطية الأولي (الاحتمالات المستقبلية) -

We use the First Conditional to talk about possible situations in the future.

• نستخدم الشرط الأول للتحدث عن مواقف محتملة في المستقبل.

Form: If + present simple, will + base form of the verb–

• الصيغة: إذا + المضارع البسيط، سوف + المصدر للفعل -

The if-clause (condition) uses the present simple tense, and the main clause (result) uses will + verb.

•تُستخدم صيغة المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط، بينما تُستخدم صيغة سوف + الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية (النتيجة).

Examples: Use the First Conditional when you want to say "If this happens now, then that will happen in the future."

• أمثلة: استخدم الشرط الأول عندما تريد أن تقول: "إذا حدث هذا الآن، فسيحدث ذاك في المستقبل."

• **If you take the monorail, you will arrive faster.**

• إذا استقللتَ القطار الأحادي، فستصل أسرع.

If we use electric buses, the environment will be cleaner.

• إذا استخدمنا الحافلات الكهربائية، فستكون البيئة أنظف.

If passengers forget their cards, they will buy a ticket at the machine.

• إذا نسي الركاب بطاقاتهم، فسيشترون تذكرة من الجهاز.

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

1. If we .... (use) the electric bus, the air .... (be) cleaner.

2. If the passenger .... (listen) to the announcement, he .... (know) the next stop.

3. If passengers .... (block) the smart doors, the train .... (not start).

4. If Egypt .... (build) more monorails, people .... (travel) faster.

5. If your dad .... (pay) by card, he

.... (save) time.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct verb

1. If we .... (use) the metro, we .... (save) time.
2. If people .. (drive) electric cars, there ...... (be) less pollution.
3. If Sama .... (forget) her ticket, she .... (buy) another one.
4. If Egypt .... (build) more monorails, people .... (travel) faster.
5. If passengers .... (block) the doors, the train .... (not start).

• تدريبات متنوعه .

○ *Complete the sentences*

1. If it rains, I __________ (stay) at home.
2. If you study, you __________ (pass) the test.
3. If we hurry, we __________ (be) on time.
4. If she eats too much candy, she __________ (feel) sick.
5. If they play well, they __________ (win) the game.
6. If I finish my homework, I __________ (watch) TV.
7. If he runs fast, he __________ (catch) the bus.
8. If you don't sleep early, you __________ (be) tired.
9. If it is hot, we __________ (go) swimming.
10. If she calls me, I __________ (answer).

• *B. Choose the correct answer*

11. If it ___ cold, I will wear a jacket.
 a) is b) will be
12. If you ___ late, the teacher will be angry.
 a) are b) will be
13. If we ___ now, we will miss the bus.
 a) don't leave b) won't leave
14. If he ___ hard, he will get good marks.
 a) studies b) will study
15. If they ___ TV too much, they won't study.
 a) watch b) will watch

- ***Fill in the blanks***

1. If it snows, we __________ (build) a snowman.
2. If you don't hurry, you __________ (miss) the train.
3. If she finishes her work early, she __________ (help) us.
4. If I see Tom, I __________ (tell) him the news.
5. If they don't study, they __________ (fail) the test.
6. If the weather is nice, we __________ (have) a picnic.
7. If he doesn't eat lunch, he __________ (be) hungry.
8. If you break the window, you __________ (pay) for it.
9. If we save enough money, we __________ (buy) a computer.
10. If my parents agree, I __________ (go) to the party.

- ***B. Choose the correct option***

11. If it ___ late, we will go home.
    a) is b) will be
12. If she ___ the bus, she will walk.
    a) misses b) will miss
13. If we ___ careful, we won't make mistakes.
    a) are b) will be
14. If he ___ now, he will arrive on time.
    a) leaves b) will leave
15. If you ___ your homework, you can play.
    a) finish b) will finish


موقع الدكتور
محمد رزق
التعليمي
امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت
التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه
MR
حمل التطبيق الأن
GET IT ON
Google Play
ملازم ابتدائي
ملازم اعدادي
ملازم ثانـــوي
كورسات ونتائج امتحانات
موقع الدكتور محمد رزق
Dr.Mo.RizK